

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

Entered at the Post Office at Barre as Second Class Matter.

Published every week-day afternoon.
Subscriptions: One year, \$3; one month, 25 cents; single copy, 1 cent.
Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

5,320

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

Beverly, a deserted village.

A Charlotte farmer has been offered \$50,000 for a 100-acre apple orchard. Plant apple trees, young man!

President Taft's 12,000-mile journey over the domain, whose chief magistrate he is, should bring him into fairly close touch with the people of many sections. Good luck to him!

The net increase of railroad earnings for the last fiscal year was 14.5 per cent. We depend upon the railroads as a barometer of business, and the barometer seems to indicate good business.

When Montpelier high school is forced by the crowded conditions to hold some classes on the campus, the problem of ventilation is solved, at any rate. There is basis enough for the demand for a new high school building.

Various people who have been troubled whether to use the word "postmistress," when referring to a woman occupant of a postmaster's job, will feel relieved that the Western Association of Postal Employees has decreed that there is no such word as "postmistress" and that a woman at the head of an office cannot have a peculiar designation.

Commander Peary declines to exhibit himself to Portland, Me., well knowing that New York will make the big noise for him, and only New York. From that city as a center the sound waves will radiate to the other parts of the country and to the known world. Portland is too small a community for him to waste his first efforts on. Therein Peary shows that he is alive to the benefits of advertising.

"FRESH AIR" CHILDREN.

The "fresh air" movement, by which children in the huddled portions of a great city are taken into the country for a summer's outing, is one of the grandest philanthropies that can be done. It is almost like a vision of heaven itself for the little boys and girls to be able to get out into the fields and woods and romp to their heart's content, to come back then to a square meal of wholesome food furnished at the houses where they are being kept for the time being. During the present summer a party of "fresh air" children came to Rutland from New York City, and there was one plump little girl who was pronounced to be in consumption, her system being greatly weakened through lack of fresh air and pure food. Since coming to Vermont four and a half weeks ago, the child has gained eleven pounds in weight and is now well on the road to recovery. When asked the other day by the physician who was placed in charge of her case how she felt, she declared: "I am feeling so well that I guess I must have got filled up." The mother of the girl, it has been learned, is supporting herself and three children on wages of four dollars a week. When the little girl left New York, she was so weak she could hardly climb the stairs to her home, but owing to the kind providence that enabled her to take this vacation, she is now well and happy. What seems sad is that she must go back to the terribly distressing conditions that obtain in her home in the great city, but her return has been delayed at least as long as January by the labors of Rutland people who have provided for her maintenance there for long after the other children were required to return home. This "fresh air" movement is well worth the attention of wider circles.

THE CONDITION OF THE GRANITE TRADE.

The readers of the Quarry Workers' Journal, published from the union's headquarters in Barre, depend upon their official organ to give them an unbiased report of the condition of trade through out the sections covered by the union; hence the reports which Editor McCarthy spreads may be depended upon to be the actual fact as it appears to him from personal visits to the various granite centers and from the great amount of correspondence which comes to his office as secretary-treasurer of the International Union. There is no professional hounding of business, for that would mislead the great number of union members who are watching the columns of the paper to find the best openings for labor. Consequently, it may be taken to be an honest judgment when one reads in the current issue of The Journal that "the condition of trade (meaning the granite trade) throughout the country has greatly improved since last report." This corroborates the reports which have been received in Barre, and it is even more enthusiastic than we have been receiving during the past few months. This does

not mean that business is as yet in the state of bustle and bustle that might be desired, but it is distinctly encouraging and an augur of better conditions later on.

Referring specifically to the various granite centers in the East, the contemporary has this to say: "In Barre and vicinity, quarries are all employed, but there is no particular demand for men, as the supply at times exceeds the demand. Barre has always been a distributing agency for quarries, and with the large number of immigrants coming into the country, who make Barre their headquarters, the quarries are covered each day before the whistle blows with applicants for work. These conditions should not exist, and all those who are members of our organization should advise their friends and relatives to go to other places where men are in demand and not crowd up a local market. The lumps in Barre are all employed with good wages and prospects bright for the winter. Redstone, Concord, Woodbury, Hardwick and South Ryegate and our branches in the Penobscot bay all report business as being good, with good men in demand in all localities."

CURRENT COMMENT

Strange Business.

Must a railroad employee shoulder the blame for accidents for which he is in no way responsible in order to keep his job? Must he admit heedlessness of rules that do not exist in order to protect the company for which he works? Must he submit on the witness stand to judgments by superiors who are anxious to defend the wisdom of their management at the cost, if necessary, of their employee's integrity? These are questions which ought to be demanding the attention of those members of the Vermont public service commission who were present Saturday at the hearing on the recent accidents in the local railroad yard. What these commissioners heard—if they were giving due attention—was the testimony of several railroad employees from their general manager of questions from the general manager in a way to suit his purpose, and the railroad men themselves subjected to a sarcastic cross-examination because they were ignorant of the existence of a certain rule which their superior seemed anxious to lay stress upon.

This may be the way to learn the circumstances surrounding railroad accidents so that blame may be placed where it belongs. But if we were a public service commission presiding at a hearing where the general manager of the railroad in question badgered one of his employees to such an extent that the state's attorney thought it best to interfere, we would have a strong suspicion that the purpose of the hearing was to keep the railroad from revealing something.—Brattleboro Reformer.

Apple Culture.

The writer was visiting a few days ago with an agent of one of the big nurseries of Western New York. This agent, traveling east, fall and winter through eastern New York and western Vermont selling fruit trees, berry bushes, plants, shrubs, etc. One of his remarks was a striking comment on conditions in Vermont. He said: "In Vermont there is no use calling on many farmers, but in New York I have to call at every farm in a town." Questioned further on this line he stated that his trade in Vermont was with village and city people who have small places, with owners of large estates and with a very few farmers. For instance, he said that at Bennington he calls on just about half a dozen actual farmers, at Rutland and Burlington, a few more, while at Manchester, Brandon, Middlebury and similar places he makes calls on one to three or four. He has tried making a thorough canvass of the farmers, but says it is no use. The farmers say it is too much bother to raise fruit. The trees have to be trimmed and sprayed and there is a wait of five or six years before the trees come into bearing. In New York state, says the agent, at least in Rochester, Columbia and Greene counties where he travels, practically every farmer buys fruit trees or berry bushes and often both. The market for choice fruit is improving all the time. No longer ago than last spring Oregon apples were being sold at Corsiglia's fruit store in this village. Just as good apples can be raised in Vermont as in Oregon. If anything the flavor of the Vermont apple is the better, yet Vermont farmers are taking little interest in the great development of apple and other fruit culture now in progress.—Bennington Banner.

Commercial Auto Roads.

If the development scheme which the Chamber of the Executive, Lloyd-George, has brought forward becomes law it may go far towards promoting the use of the automobile as an agency of commerce. Already it has been decided to put a tax equivalent to three cents in our money on every gallon of "petrol." It was assumed until the other day that this tax would be for revenue only, but Mr. Lloyd-George, in giving notice of the heads of his "development" bill, said that his intention was that the proceeds of the collections from "petrol" should, in part, be devoted towards the construction of a system of auto roads, highways not open to horse-drawn vehicles and exempt from the speed limitations. Apparently he believes that the commercial auto is coming and that it should have its highways as the railroad car has its tracks. This, at least, is the inference that has been drawn from the somewhat vague generalities with which he presented his bill in outline. Part of the petrol tax will go to the common roads or ordinary highways for their improvement. The motor omnibus companies of London protest against the tax, not as burdensome, but as unjust, in that the money they pay will not be locally expended, but may be diverted to Yorkshire or any other county whose communications need improvement.

It will be noted that Mr. Lloyd-George has followed the Yankee notion that autos should pay for some of the wear and tear they occasion highways, but not their own. His plan is what is known as "colonizing England." He is a believer in the theory that if Englishmen could get small holdings at home and cheap transportation for themselves and their products fewer of them would seek the colonies. Hence his vision of exclusive roads, a sufficient facilities for commercial exchanges at low rates and high speeds. The railroads do not



Your suit will stand head and shoulders above the usual styles if you select from our assortment, because all our clothing was made to order, one suit at a time. Machines were used where machine work was most effective, the rest of the work being done by the hands of expert journeymen tailors. If you're particular about your appearance, you'll be interested in our special showing this week, new Fall suits, \$10 to \$28.

WE CLEAN, PRESS AND REPAIR CLOTHING.

The big store with little prices.
174 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.

The Mormon Trouble.

Several Windsor county papers, which afflicted themselves with complicated conceptions when they heard that rumor about the governor and other state officials having been invited to attend the dedication of the Mormon monument at Joseph Smith at Royton, may now feel sufficiently foolish when they read the following from the Montpelier Journal:

Softly, softly Sir Traveler! Wait a bit before you hold Vermont and her governor up to scorn, and shame New England with a scandal. You say that the report that the governor of Vermont is to honor the memory of Joseph Smith by attending the dedication of a monument at his birthplace in Sharon has been contradicted. Perhaps it hasn't been, but the Journal takes this occasion to deny it, unequivocally and emphatically. By the authority of Hon. George H. Prouty, governor of Vermont, in the first place the monument erected at the birthplace of Joseph Smith was built and dedicated in 1904, and Joseph F. Wells, the Mormon caretaker and representative there declares that he knows nothing of the erection or dedication of any more monuments. In the second place, no invitation has been extended to the governor of Vermont to attend any Mormon exercises at Sharon or elsewhere. In the third place, if such an invitation should be extended to him he would not accept, as he would consider it improper to do so. So far as Gov. Prouty is concerned this story is absolutely without foundation.

The story reminds one of the farmer accused of stealing a borrowed kettle, who declared that, first, he never borrowed the kettle; second, that if he did borrow it, he returned it; and third, that it was cracked when he got it and of no value. So it appears that First—"The monument was dedicated about four years ago." Second—"The governor has not been invited to any Mormon function." Third—"He would not attend it if he were invited."

Which would seem to be a reasonably good excuse for dropping the whole matter and asking who started this wonderful "fake" in the first place.—Rutland Herald.

The Mormons at Sharon.

As we suspected, the violent shrieks emitted over the prospect that Governor Prouty would disgrace the state by accepting an invitation to attend certain ceremonies at the Mormon shrine at Sharon were wasted. There are to be no public ceremonies, no invitations have been issued to the governor or anyone else and the whole affair was a conspiracy to work out his spite against the Mormons.

The episode has called forth a good deal of newspaper comment from within and without the state. We reprint elsewhere all that has come to our notice. Much of it is remarkable for its intemperance and bigotry. Not all of this talk is sincere, we assume. Without undertaking a defense of Mormonism—and much of it seems utterly indefensible from our point of view—we believe that as our people see and know more of it they will judge it less harshly and treat its followers with more consideration. Certainly, as men and women, apart from their peculiar faith, there is no complaint against such Mormons as have come to this section in connection with the establishment of the Sharon shrine. The same reports come generally from Utah from the Gentiles who live or visit among them. They abide the laws and live peaceably among men. Let them believe what they wish, then.

Now just a word to correct certain notions somewhat prevalent. However picturesque it seems to most of us, the Mormons really hold that Joseph Smith, the founder of their faith, was a prophet of God. His precise birthplace on the town line dividing Sharon and Royton was discovered a few years ago, and with the same sentiment that would cause Roman Catholics or Protestants to show their veneration for their saints and pro-

phets, the Mormons set to work to raise a monument and memorial to their religious founder. It happened to be in Sharon, Vermont, hence the memorial there. Mormons in this part of the country, or passing this way, often visit the shrine, as do other communists to their own respective places of historic sacredness. They depart, apparently refreshed spiritually, and no one is injured by their coming.

There is no evidence that the Mormon church is trying to push its propaganda in Vermont more than in other parts of the country. There is no regular Mormon society or service held at the shrine and there are no resident Mormons. We have not heard of a single Mormon convert as the result of the establishment of the shrine, which is very remarkable, considering the promises of humanity to chase after new forms of religion. There is no occasion for worry on the part of those who hold violent prejudice against Mormonism because of this Joseph Smith monument. We can treat Mormons decently as individuals without accepting or endorsing their religion. We do this with those about us every day.—Rutland Herald and News.

Brains in Farming.

To stimulate the agricultural industry of the country many things are needed, among them more fertilization, a better cultivation of the soil, but principally more brains. The Chicago Record-Herald tells the story of the genesis of dry farming in the West. A Vermont man who had cast his fortunes in South Dakota experienced a succession of unprofitable crops, owing to repeated droughts, and had made up his mind to return East. When making a final observation of his parched wheat fields he noticed little tufts of vigorous grain here and there and found they grew about the tracks made by a lame mule. The phenomenon was apparently insignificant, but it appealed to his imagination. He had practical brains and the conclusion he formed was that the packing of the earth by the weight of the animal had applied the conditions of life to these few stalks of his otherwise worthless crop. Being a mechanic he adapted tools to the preparation of the soil in harmony with his new idea and in spite of the derision of his neighbors and fellow-sufferers the results justified his faith and it is stated that the late President Harrison once told him that a million dollars could not repay him for the increased production of his wheat had given to the Union Pacific railroad.

The farmers of the country need to be lifted out of the old rut or the old furrows and shown how to conduct their operations on a more intelligent basis. The government has preached this and the department of agriculture has taken steps to bring it about, through the agency of the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, organized under the Bureau of Plant Industry. The organization consists of one director and his assistants, ten state agents and 180 local and district agents, practical farmers who have been carefully coached as to their duties. The work begins in October by calling public meetings in each district to be worked, where the advantages of increased production and how to bring it about are discussed. But the academic phase of farming does not go far among the majority of those engaged in it. They require visible evidence, and it is by persuading them to engage in demonstration work that the desired results are secured. Each month instructions are sent to the demonstrators by the farmer and he receives visits, counsel and encouragement from the local agent.

This has been in operation long enough to commend itself to those sections where it has been given the most extensive trial. It is apparently not made much progress yet in New England, but there is need of it here as well as in the cotton fields of the South or in the wheat fields of the west. This section should not be regarded as agriculturally a negligible quantity, even if in recent years it has not cut a large figure in comparison with the more expansive land of the newly opened regions. There are still large potential values in the New England soil and many instances could be cited where they have been discovered and developed but for the most part we are still in the dim dawn of scientific farming.—Boston Transcript.

According to Anna.
[Dr. Anna Shaw, advocating women for the police force, says that the criminal needs "mothering."]
Peek-a-hoo! I see 'oo—
'Oo—oo! not any nuzzar!
Peek-a-hoo! 'Ea, it's 'oo—
Tryin' to hide from muzzar,
Muzzar see! Doodness me!
Hoity-toity-lauty!
Awful chap! Muzzar slap!
Naughty! Naughty! Naughty!
Muzzar's mad, 'cause 'oo's bad,
'Cause 'oo smells so heary!
But don't 'oo cry! Wipe um's eye!
Muzzar loves 'oo, dearie!
—Pack.

JINGLES AND JESTS

A Remembrance Noted.
"What do you think of tariff revision?"
"Well," answered Farmer Cornmeal, "it strikes me that the tariff is a good deal like the weather. No matter what kind you get it's pretty sure to be bad for somebody's business.—Washington Star."
A Sure Sign.
City Visitor—How do youk now this is a dogwood?
Suburbanite—I can tell by its bark.—Baltimore American.
It Couldn't Be.
Dean Farrar quotes Tenneyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer who, after hearing a fire and brimstone sermon from an old style preacher, concluded his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally, that must be wrong. No constitution could stand it."

America's Fallings.

America has little of the economic sagacity of England, intellectual refinement of Germany or social rhythm of France.—A. E. Winslip in Armenia.

The Way It Sounds.

Mrs. Ascum—Does that Miss Drumm next door own her piano or does she rent it?
Mrs. Knox—Usually she rents it.—Philadelphia Press.

CHELSEA

Miss Mary George and Mrs. Ada Whitney went last week to Barre City where they were guests of Mrs. Mary Hodgden.

State's Attorney Stanley C. Wilson left on an official trip Tuesday morning which will cover Barre, Montpelier, Orange, Topsham and Washington.

A. C. Zeimer, Morris Wool and Henry Cherrace of Burlington arrived in town Monday and are laying the slate roofing on the new part of Orange county jail.

Ernest T. Hetherington of Bradford, who is trustee of the bankruptcy estate of James H. Eastman of West Fairlee, was in town Monday and Tuesday on business connected with the estate.

Judge Morse, who was here last week superintending the laying of the pipe to convey water to the county building, returned to his home in Randolph Saturday, and is in Northfield this week in attendance upon the fair, of which institution he has been one of the principal officers and one of the important "breeders" for many years.

Julien C. Hood, who has been the superintendent of C. F. Hood's stock farm in Lowell, Mass., for several years was recently called to Hartford, Conn., to act in the capacity of judge of Jersey cattle at the New England cattle show which was held in that city. Mr. Hood's long and thorough experience as superintendent of the C. F. Hood stock farm abundantly qualifies him for the position of judge of Jersey stock in any land.

BETHEL

Death of Henry C. Rice, a Veteran of the 14th Vermont.

Henry C. Rice died at his home here Monday at 8:30 p. m. He was born in Granville January 3, 1843, the son of Jonas Rice and Louisa Partridge Rice, and learned the tanner's trade of his grandfather, Asa Partridge, in Stockbridge. He later worked for his uncle, Charles Partridge, in Middlebury. Mr. Rice enlisted August 30, 1862, in Co. E, 14th Vermont volunteers, at Middlebury and was in the battle of Gettysburg. He married Jeannette Oimsted in Rochester September 3, 1864, and on the 45th anniversary of his marriage he took his bed in his last illness. After marriage he lived in Middlebury until 1871, when he moved to Bethel, where he had since lived. He leaves a wife and three children, Ida M., wife of Fred L. Davis of Bethel, Lena C., wife of John Foley of Mass., and Henry Earl of Stoneham, Mass. His eldest daughter, Ada, married Frank Oimsted and died in Bethel, Aug. 3, 1901. Mr. Rice was a member of Daniel L. H. Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral was held at 1:00 p. m. this afternoon in the Universalist church with interment in Cherry Hill cemetery, Bethel.

ABE ATTELL GOT DECISION.

The Crowd, However, Convinced That Tommy O'Toole as The Best Man.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Abe Attell of California, the featherweight champion was given the decision over Tommy O'Toole of Philadelphia in 12 rounds by Referee Charles White of New York at the Armory Athletic association last night. The decision was a surprise to the majority of 2,000 or more, who saw the fight, who expressed their disapproval in vigorous fashion.

O'Toole did the forcing throughout and in the last round had the blood flowing in the crowd as he drove him around the ring with stiff punches. At tell doing his best to hang on and avoid the punishment.

The fifth round was the hardest fought of the bout, Attell driving O'Toole to the ropes with smashing rights and lefts to the head. But O'Toole came back and landed a staggering left in the corner. The round closed with Attell repeating his first charge.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

A Drill Company at St. Johnsbury and an Essex Company.

Corporation papers were filed yesterday at the secretary of state's office by an organization to be known as the Catholic Order of Foresters, Guard of Honor, Court 300, St. Johnsbury, a military organization having infantry drill under U. S. Army regulations. J. D. Buchanan is captain, the president is Alex. Leclerc; treasurer, J. B. Provost; secretary, Joseph A. Papin.

The A. D. Douglas company of Essex, also filed papers yesterday for the purpose of carrying on an undertaking business and dealing in the usual wares incident to the business. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the subscribers are A. D. Douglas and James H. Douglas of Essex, and L. E. Douglas of Richmond.

CRUEL TO HIS HORSE.

Morrisville Man Placed in Hands of Probation Officer.

Morrisville, Sept. 15.—Edward Masse, a Canadian, who has purchased the Philo Darling farm in Elmore, was arrested here Monday afternoon by Officer B. F. Brown for cruelty to his horse and taken before Justice A. A. Niles in the office of State's Attorney M. P. Maurice. Masse was fined \$2 and costs of \$9.23 or an alternative sentence of 600 days in the house of correction. The sentence was suspended upon payment of the costs and he was placed in the hands of the probation officer, the Rev. C. C. St. Clare, for a period of two years. The horse was in a most pitiable condition and was taken to the barn of Mr. Darling who agreed to settle for the services of a veterinarian.

SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

John McGuire of Colchester Gets 15 Months in State Prison.

Burlington, Sept. 15.—John McGuire of Colchester appeared yesterday before Acting City Judge M. G. Leary in answer to a charge of embezzlement on an information entered by the state's attorney. McGuire pleaded guilty and was sentenced to not less than 15 months nor more than 18 months in the state's prison at Windsor.

Excursion to New York. See adv. on page 9.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

In Addition to Our Sale That Closes Wednesday

Ladies' Panama Skirt, with silk folks, \$2.25.

Other extra values just received up to \$10.

New Muslin Waists in colors for 50c.

New Tailored Waists 98c up.

Ladies' Coat Sweaters \$1.98 up.

Children's School Sweaters 25c up.

New Kimono Flannels 10c and 12 1-2c yd.

Goods in the sale that end Wednesday: Table Linen, Towels, Outing Flannels, Waists, Crash, Gingham, Dimities, Underwear, Dress Good, etc.

The Vaughan Store



Facts You Should Know About a Mattress Before You Buy

Mattresses look very much alike, but there is the greatest difference between them. Ours are the kind we guarantee to be right, both quality and price.

We have a Cotton Top, 2-part, for.....\$3.00

A Cotton Felt Top and Bottom, Fiber Center.....6.00

Pure Cotton Felt.....\$7.50, 8.50, 12.00 and 15.00

New carload just in.

A.W. BADGER & CO., MORSE BLOCK, Barre, Vt.

Funeral Directors. Licensed Embalmers.
Telephone Calls: 100-1000. Eastern Avenue and 115 Seminary Street.
P.O. Box 147-11. Hours: 4:00-7:00 and 8:00-11:00.

COMFORTABLE AMBULANCE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

GRANITEVILLE.

The women's auxiliary of St. John the Baptist mission will meet with Mrs. Thomas McLean of Graniteville on Thursday afternoon. A full attendance is desired.

Fresh-Opened-Select

Oysters

Shipped in New Sanitary Container

Same good, tried and valued brand we've been selling for years, but shipped in a new container whereby no ice is in the oysters or comes in contact with them.

Ice is in a separate compartment. What you get in a quart of our oysters—is Oysters and their own native piquant liquor—that's all.

Just remember, too, the economy of our price, 45c quart.

Blue Fish, Mackerel and Halibut are here this week in prime condition. Better order some now for tomorrow's dinner. Other seasonable kinds.

Call up now—we'll deliver anytime you say—

52-2
City Fish Market



A Soap for Particular People
You know what Purple Azalea scent is—a sweet, lasting "smart" perfume. The goodness of

PURPLE AZALEA Toilet Soap

depends, not only on the fact that it imparts the delightful Purple Azalea scent to its user, but because it has a distinctly beneficial effect on the skin. It contains certain essential oils that soften and beautify the skin and none of the harsh alkalies found in most soaps and which crack and roughen the skin.

10c a cake, 3 cakes in a box 25c.

D. F. DAVIS "The Druggist"

262 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

Down They Go

at Colton's

Special Low Prices to Close Out the Balance of Our Buggies



In the lot are four rubber-tired Concords, all high-grade, equipped with Hartford Tires of our own setting.

COLTON, Vehicles and Harness, 34 State St., Montpelier

Orange County Phone 12-2. New England 418-11.